

Social-Democrats Now Rule Milwaukee County

(Continued from 1st page.)

and appearance. The work thus far has been done in a careful and proper manner, and it is my belief that the county of Milwaukee has received full value for the money it has expended. It has been heretofore customary to expect that it was secretly permissible for a contractor who undertook to do work for a municipality, to take as much undue advantage of the same as possible, but it is my belief that this did not occur in the construction of the Grand Avenue viaduct by the present contractor. During the last two years some of the members of the board of supervisors have made it their business to be on the job every day during its construction and carefully watched the same, and I would therefore, suggest that the committee on highways and bridges make it its duty to look after the structure as it is nearing its completion, as some of the members have voluntarily done in the past, so that the work may, with like perfection, be pushed to the end. I also want to call your attention, in connection with the Grand Avenue viaduct, that the work on it be divided into two classes. The work done by the first contractor has the appearance as well as the evidence of unsatisfactory performance, and what praise is due, belongs solely to the present contractor.

Tract Indices

I want to call to your attention that the county of Milwaukee, more than two years ago, undertook to provide new tract indices for the register of deeds' office, but their completion has been unnecessarily delayed and prevented. The committee on register of deeds should study the matter with the idea in view of completing said tract indices as speedily as possible. As far as they have gone they have proven themselves to be of much value and to leave them in an incomplete condition is much to be regretted.

In favor of Civil Service

Your chairman is of the opinion that with each change of administration the persons holding county positions of mere ministerial nature should not be subject to removal. It interferes with efficient public service. I would, therefore, recommend that wherever it is possible, to put all appointees of the county under civil service.

General Duties

It is intended that every one who is working for the county of Milwaukee shall earn his salary. The person who is directed to a public task is not given a vacation under par. Full time and good service is expected of him. Inefficiency in office or position is not to be tolerated, and all inefficient appointees should be removed with due expedition, and inefficient and neglectful electors ought to be subject to the right of recall. This board invites the closest scrutiny on the part of all citizens into the competency and efficiency of all the county's employees and appointees.



Supervisor George Mensing
Vice-Chairman, County Board

pointees. Should any citizen have sufficient information against any employee or appointee directed against his inefficiency, we invite him to make same known to the proper committee, and he will be given a respectful hearing and action will be had accordingly.

The Question of Charities

I realize that when I say this head has merely the force of a suggestion, as the constitution of our state and nations could not permit it to be put into law much as it may otherwise be desired. Charity is the by-product of our present civilization, and under a system of government where equal opportunity for all would be a fact, charity would have no place. But treating the subject as it now exists, we cannot escape the conclusion that there are many well-thinking and sincere men and women engaged in the collecting and distribution of funds for various private charitable institutions. On its face it is patent that this involves a lot of waste, and for every dollar collected, less than half reaches the poor, because on an average it costs a half a dollar and more to collect a dollar for charity. The giving of dances, parties, benefits, performances, etc., all necessitate expenditures. I would suggest, therefore, that the different heads of the various charitable institutions of Milwaukee, regardless of denomination or present affiliation, get together for the purpose of devising some means by which they might all be united and the distribution of charity be systematized, and a stop be put to this endless, wasteful and annoying sale of tickets and the giving of dances, benefits, etc., for charity. This, if carried out, might sooner lead, for it must in the end, to a public administration of all charities. The giving of charity is merely a voluntary, indirect submission to taxation. If the constitution would permit us to devise a means by which we could levy a direct public tax on all persons, our poor could and would be better cared for. Each community is responsible for its poor and the less we have of the poor and the better we care for them, the higher is the type of our civilization. I believe every member of this board will lend his hearty co-operation with every movement along the lines here expressed.

Juvenile Court and Detention Home

Milwaukee is to be congratulated for having fallen in line with the progressive idea of a juvenile court, wherein the youthful corrigible offenders are treated from a humane standpoint. The detention home, where some are sent, is not a place of imprisonment, but a home in the real sense of the word, the lack of which has caused some to become offenders. It is to be admitted that the juvenile court is still in the stage of evolution. The work done by it is highly satisfactory, and the cost incurred has been more than repaid by the advantage it has offered to many of our young. I believe the time is almost here when the juvenile court should be established as an independent court and separate from any other court in this community. One boy or girl saved is worth more than a hundred punished. They are our future citizens. Let us help saving them.

In Conclusion

Milwaukee county is a great corporation. It is the largest corporation in the state of Wisconsin. Every citizen is its stockholder. We are simply its directors. We have taken the oath of office. We have obligated ourselves to a sacred duty. Let us do our duty.

Supervisor Moerschel nominated Supervisor Mensing of the Tenth district for vice chairman. Supervisor McCarty was nominated by Supervisor Bell. The vote stood 9 to 6 (Supervisor McCarthy not voting, and Supervisor Mensing voting for his opponent).

The old rules were adopted temporarily, gold stars were given the new members, and an adjournment was taken to 2 p. m.

Sheehan Names Committees

At the afternoon session chairman Sheehan appointed the standing committees, as follows:

Public Buildings and Grounds — Gunz, Woehner and Ruhnke.
Laws, Legislation and Rules — Mensing, McCarthy, Gunz.
Contracts and Bonds — Rakowski, Urbanek and Archibald.
Institutions for County Poor and Insane — Bonnes, Jacobus, Heath.
House of Correction — Mies, Bonnes, Harbicht.
Sheriff and Coroner's Accounts — Urbanek, Archibald, Ruhnke.
Justices and Constables' Accounts — Archibald, Woehner, Rakowski.
Register of Deeds, County Clerk and County Surveyor — Harbicht, Jacobus, Moerschel.
Courts — Ruhnke, Bell, Mensing.
Penal and Charitable Institutions — Moerschel, Bell, Heath.
Printing and Stationery — McCarthy, Mies, Bonnes.
Highways and Bridges — Bell, Gunz, Moerschel.
Plats and Burial of Soldiers — Jacobus, Rakowski, Mies.
County Superintendent of Schools — Woehner, Urbanek, Harbicht.
Considerable routine business was transacted. Supervisor Heath introduced a resolution to have better paper and typography used in the printing of the proceedings. It was referred.

Supervisor Urbanek introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to have the city engineer inspect the depth of the water mains which were extended out to the county institutions from the city limits. Supervisor Bell asked if there was expense connected with it.

"No, sir," said the chairman. "I was present at the conference between Supervisor Urbanek and Mayor Seidel and we were informed that the city would do it for nothing."

"Cheap enough," said Supervisor Bell.

The board adjourned for one week, and after adjournment the ten Social-Democratic members proceeded to the south entrance of the building, where photographer Franklin took a photograph of them, as shown elsewhere in this issue.

Notes

The West Side Women's Social-Democratic section sent bundles of red carnations to each Socialist alderman and made them all feel mighty good indeed.

It is now hard to find picture postal cards of either the Milwaukee city hall or court house. It seems as if everyone began to buy them up right after election and send them to friends and relatives elsewhere. But there'll be a new crop, and a better one, never fear.

Reclamations were a scarce article in Milwaukee Tuesday at the florists, just as they were the week before, when the mayor and alder-

men went in. Many friends of the supervisors Tuesday had to content themselves with pink and white floral tributes.

How'd You Like This Stock

Lynn Haines contributes an article entitled "Probing the Pullman Company" to the May American Magazine in which he says:

"During the ten years from 1899 to 1908 inclusive, total dividends were paid to stockholders amounting to \$57,665,848. It is interesting to relate these millions of profit to the original investment. Deducting an annual dividend return of ten per cent on the \$28,000,000 invested in the Pullman building and the manufacturing department, or \$2,800,000 for that decade, and a ten per cent dividend on the \$20,000,000 of stock issued to buy the Wagner concern for the same period, or \$2,000,000, we still have \$46,865,848 of dividends for ten years, which would represent nearly 500 per cent of profit on the original \$100,000 of capital stock."

Why Milwaukee Won, and Why Others Always Lose

By Allan L. Benson

[We have no part in any question as to the conduct of a party paper in another city, but are asked to give the following space inasmuch as it was declined with thanks elsewhere.]

AFTER a sudden change, it is sometimes easier to tell where we are than to tell how we got there. Here is an instance:

A poor glazier awakened as if from a dream. A his right were eight dozen quarts of champagne—very dry. At his left were 2,000 of the kind of cigars that Mr. Morgan smokes. Reposing gracefully at his feet were a dozen bottles of stuffed olives. A little farther away were all the ingredients of a Delmonico dinner.

The glazier rubbed his eyes. The sight of such luxuries almost made his mind believe his eyes were lying. He looked a bottle of wine to see if it were real. He found it to be more than real—it was cool. Thus reassured, he asked of a man who was bending over him:

"Tell me this—who raised my wages?"

"Nobody raised your wages, Bill," was the reply. "You fell through the skylight of a wholesale grocery store."

We Socialists, in common with all other Americans, are having some difficulty to account for the sudden change that has taken place in the government of Milwaukee. Like the glazier, we are unconscious of the difficulty, but the difficulty nevertheless exists. Most of us believe Comrade Seidel is mayor because Milwaukee has been first hit by the overwhelming wave of Socialism that is supposed to be sweeping over the land. Some of us believe Comrade Seidel is mayor because there are so many Germans in Milwaukee.

Other Americans present other reasons. Our good friend, Senator La Follette, for instance, has a reason. His reason is that Milwaukee, tired of graft, at last turned to the Socialist candidates, not because they were Socialists, but because they were believed to be honest men. He, therefore, hastens to assure the country that the Milwaukee victory was not a Socialist victory, but a victory of honest men, as against thieves.

We are much indebted to Senator La Follette for this explanation. It is something to be recognized as honest men. But we who are Socialists, know that his explanation does not explain. We who are Socialists know what a fight has been waged in Milwaukee. We know how the battle has gone on, year after year, with all the patience and all of the relentlessness with which the Japs wore away the fortifications at Port Arthur. And, while we know, as a matter of fact, that the Milwaukee Socialist ticket received the votes of some disgusted Republicans and Democrats who are not Socialists, we know that the great bulk of the vote was cast by our comrades. In other words, we know that the Milwaukee victory was emphatically a Socialist victory.

We are quite clever, it will be perceived, in demolishing "explanations" like that of Senator La Follette. But are we as clever in framing an explanation of our own? We are not. We say the country is preparing to turn to Socialism; that it is tired of the old parties.

We deceive ourselves. If the country is preparing to turn to Socialism, why in the name of all that's good, and great, doesn't it turn? Why don't the Massachusetts Republican district that elected a Democratic congressman turn? Why didn't the New York Republican district that elected a Democratic congressman turn? Why is it that the only place that has turned is Milwaukee?

Make no mistake—this country shows no signs of turning to Socialism. What it does show unmistakable signs of doing is to turn from the Republican party to the Democratic party. And, it has done that before without doing us or the

As to Labor's Right to the Full Product of Its Labor

By Robert Hunter

Lincoln's Tribune, which in Lincoln's day professed Socialistic views. Perhaps he got it from one of the many radical labor papers that were crying out against industrial wrongs.

Perhaps he got it from one of the Abolitionist journals. In any case Lincoln used that sentence again and again in his speeches.

And the fact is that nearly all the labor and semi-Socialistic papers of the middle of last century used that phrase as a slogan.

It was the thought running through all the propaganda of the early Republicans, the Abolitionists and the Socialists.

"Would you like," said William Thompson, nearly one hundred years ago, to the distressed weavers of Spitalfields, "to enjoy yourselves the whole products of your labor? You have nothing more to do than simply to alter the direction of your labor. Instead of working for you know not whom, WORK FOR EACH OTHER."

What, then, is the significance of the Milwaukee election? Just this: The Milwaukee comrades were in a position to embrace an opportunity and embraced it. They had worked for years to do what they did that April day. They had argued when the people were in no mood to listen to argument. They had built up an organization when it seemed as if there would never be any use for an organization. They kept pitilessly hanging away at the facts until the time came when the people were ready to listen.

And, how did these Milwaukee comrades hang away at the facts? By mouthing mightily about Marx—and nothing more? By drumming of the perfect world to come? By using words that the people could not understand?

No. By grabbing each official crook by the neck, dragging him in the front page of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, and saying to him between blows: "You scoundrel, you did this, and this and this—and you know it."

By dragging each official scoundrel into each home in Milwaukee, and pummeling him with a leaflet or a newspaper.

By making a Milwaukee fight in Milwaukee. By making today's fight with the facts of today. By fighting today's dishonesty with today's honesty, while showing how tomorrow can be made what we want it.

Opportunism? Yes, I guess so. Names don't matter much. For my part, I prefer to call it ordinary horse sense. Berger couldn't have brought the co-operative commonwealth to Milwaukee last Tuesday. He did bring a Socialist mayor, a Socialist common council, a Socialist county board, and several other Socialist officials to Milwaukee last Tuesday. I rather suspect that the inauguration of a Socialist administration in Milwaukee last Tuesday will not much delay the coming of the co-operative commonwealth. I should not be surprised if it would hasten it a bit. Do you, if you are not a "opportunist," think otherwise? Are you sorry that Seidel and the other comrades are in office? Would you have preferred that they be defeated? Would you have voted against them if you had been a resident of Milwaukee? If you do not object to the Milwaukee victory, why do you object to the honorable means by which it was achieved? And, if you do not object to the honorable means by which it was achieved, why in the name of heaven, don't you do something to bring the same means into use in New York, and elsewhere throughout the nation?

Here in New York, we are proceeding as if the victorious Milwaukee campaign were a model of all that a Socialist campaign should be. In Milwaukee, they have harmony. Here we have hell. There they have solidarity. Here we have sectionalism. They fight the common enemy, we fight each other. They whip the enemy. We whip each other so badly that the enemy can't find much left to whip. The Milwaukee Socialists deserve to succeed. We don't. And the Milwaukeeans, like ourselves, have got precisely what they deserved.

I say we don't deserve to succeed. I mean exactly that. A body of men and women who cannot co-operate for a political victory, or for the purpose of publishing a daily newspaper, are not fit to teach others to co-operate. A street brawler might as well burst into a church, kick the preacher into an alley, and try to deliver a sermon on the joy of turning the other cheek. As co-operationists, we are jokes.

I hold The Call responsible for much of the bad feeling that exists among those New Yorkers who should be comrades. I say this without the slightest feeling toward anybody who is or has been connected with this newspaper. I believe everybody who now works or has worked on The Call has

done or is doing his best. But the Call is not a success. It was started as a propaganda paper and it has never been one. Non-Socialists couldn't understand it. Thousands of Socialists couldn't stand it. Every day it has been printed, it has fallen so short of the mark that it has seemed as if the gunner didn't even know there was a target.

And, it is not pleasing to plant a seed that is expected to grow a prize grape-fruit, water the plant with your blood and tears, and, at harvest time, find on the tree only a small lemon. Failure, that drives persistently on, does not make for good nature. Men who see failure come where victory was planned begin to accuse, to blame, and sometimes to hate.

I accuse no one. I blame nobody who is or has been on The Call. But I do put the responsibility upon the members of the association that publishes the Call. They have always proceeded upon the theory that it was not necessary to have anybody who knows anything about daily newspaper making to run their newspaper. Any good, class-conscious Socialist was good enough. To nobody has it ever seemed to occur that the great non-Socialist public whom we are trying to reach, might have something to say with regard to what kind of a newspaper it would buy. Our greatest aim has apparently been to bleed ourselves for money with which to jam down the throats of the public the sort of a newspaper that we believe the public ought to like.

It is about time we woke up. The great Rip Van Winkle public is becoming restless, as it does every twenty or thirty years. During the brief moment that it is awake, before it rolls into the Democratic slough, we shall have an opportunity to be heard. A good Socialist newspaper in New York will help us to be heard all over the country.

But it will have to be the kind of a newspaper that people who are not Socialists will want to buy. It will have to have teeth and claws. It will have to bite and scratch. It will have to get down to the facts of today. It cannot solely confine itself with the hopes of tomorrow. In other words, it will have to be a journalistic Berger, punching every capitalist head that comes above the mire, and speaking in a language that can be understood by anybody.

With such a newspaper, we shall be measurably nearer a duplication of the Milwaukee victory. And, when we deserve to win, we shall win. When Berger's victory was due it came. It came not because Milwaukee is full of Germans, because it isn't. The percentage of native-born Americans is higher in Milwaukee than it is in New York, or in my old town of Detroit, where there are thousands of Germans but few Socialists. Berger's victory came because he had hammered it out at the blazing force of intelligent persistence.

New York.

Rockefellerizing Society

Under the terms of the proposed charter of the Rockefeller Foundation that "charity trust" would be exempt from legal control and from judicial interference. This, in the judgment of Farm, Stock and Home, constitutes ample ground on which to reject the "gift." Farther than this the power of money to perpetuate evil tendencies could not well go. An aggregation of wealth consisting of several hundred millions of dollars, which could be controlled only through repeal of its charter by the national legislature, would find means not to have that charter repealed. The gift itself is a gigantic bribe to the public to forget and to forgive the business methods that render the gift possible. Its acceptance allies us in spirit and in moral vision with those who in other days elevated the successful pirate of the Spanish Main to the peerage. If the beaucracy of trade could be made to realize that society at large has placed him and his fortune beyond its pale it would act as a powerful corrective of the present-day tendency toward a belief that charity, properly incorporated and advertised, will open the eye of the needle wide enough for the soul of Dives to march through with provisions for all eternity on its shoulders.

Thomas Hodgskin, about the same time says: "The law of nature is that industry shall be rewarded by wealth and idleness be punished by destitution; the law of the land is to give WEALTH TO IDLENESS AND TO FLEECE INDUSTRY TILL IT BE DESTITUTE."

Speaking of the comparative pauperism and destitution of the laboring class, he says, "It cannot be doubted * * * that the immediate and approximate cause of their poverty and destitution, seeing how much they labor and how many people their labor nourishes in opulence, is the law which APPROPRIATES THEIR PRODUCE in the shape of revenue, rent, tithes and profits."

John Bray, another of the same school, says, "All profit must come from labor * * * the gain of an idle class must necessarily be the loss of an industrial class."

"CAPITALISTS AND PROPRIETORS DO NO MORE THAN GIVE THE WORKING MAN, FOR HIS LABOR OF ONE WEEK, A PART OF THE WEALTH WHICH THEY OBTAINED FROM HIM THE WEEK BEFORE."

"Thus view the matter as we will, there is to be seen no towering pile of wealth which has not been heaped together by rapacity."

And Bray, as early as 1839 shows that America proves the futility of merely political reform. "Society is upon the same principle in all countries," he says. "They (the Americans) like ourselves are divided into rich and poor, into capitalists and producers and the last are there as they are here, at the mercy of the first."

John Gray, still another writer, says in a summary of one of his books, "We have endeavored to show by whom wealth is created and by whom it is consumed. We have endeavored to show that it is from human labor that every description of wealth proceeds; THAT THE PRODUCTIVE CLASSES DO NOW SUPPORT NOT ONLY THEMSELVES, BUT EVERY UNPRODUCTIVE MEMBER OF SOCIETY."

In another place Hodgskin says, "Masters, it is evident, are laborers as well as their journeymen. In this character their interest is precisely the same as that of their men. But they are also either capitalists or the agents of a capitalist and in this respect their interest is decidedly opposed to the interest of their workmen."

"The contest now appears to be between masters and journeymen, or between one species of labor and another, but IT WILL SOON BE DISPLAYED IN ITS PROPER CHARACTERS AND WILL STAND CONFESSSED A WAR OF HONEST INDUSTRY AGAINST IDLE PROFLIGACY."

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Social-Democratic Herald
342-344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For

By JOHN SPARGO, Author of "The Common Sense of Socialism," etc. Price, 10c, postpaid.
We know of no other book in the literature of Socialism that will make so good a first impression on the average American reader. The style is clear and simple, the arrangement of the subject is such as to make the book easy reading, the type is unusually large and altogether this is just the book to arrest the attention of the half-indifferent reader and interest him so that he will read books that require more study. Moreover, the Socialist who wishes to fit himself for talking in public, the Socialist in public, will find many of the best arguments for Socialism briefly and clearly stated. It has run through several editions and is being rapidly reprinted.
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PATRONIZE UNION REPAIR SHOPS

Be a unionist in all purchases. Do not confine your purchases to union label shoes alone, but see that a union shoe dresser polishes them with union label shoe polish. Keep your shoes on the union list till you burn them in a union label stove. In order to do this you must, when needed repairs are necessary, have them repaired in a union repair shop. Make it your business to find out if there is a union repair shop in your locality before having your repairing done elsewhere. When the union label is worn from the first sole see that it is replaced with a new sole put on by union shoe repairers.

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX

Union-made Cigars.

It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the trust

THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

A Study Course in Socialism

Prepared Under Auspices of the National Party

Lesson XXV.—The Socialist Program: 5.—Methods of Action

THE Socialists and the Labor Unions. — The labor union movement, like the political Socialist movement, is a necessary accompaniment of the capitalist system.

The labor unions, by their own methods alone, can never put an end to the capitalist exploitation of labor, though they can and do considerably reduce its intensity and its evil effects. No matter how strong the union, if it should demand for the workers in any industry the full value of their product, the employers would respond by closing their works indefinitely, because to grant the demand would be to surrender their existence as capitalists; the capitalists could go without profits much longer than the workers could go without wages.

While recognizing this limitation we must also recognize that the labor unions, even within the scope of their ordinary methods, are waging the class struggle and play an important part in the revolutionary movement of the working class.

The primary function of the unions is to fight the battles of the working class in detail for immediate advantage in the matters of wages, hours, and conditions of labor, by restricting the mutual competition of wage-workers in the labor market, enabling them to meet the employers on more nearly equal terms by bargaining on behalf of whole bodies of united workers instead of leaving each to accept such terms as he can get for himself. The nature of this function imposes upon them certain conditions in regard to their form of organization: First, they must be organized according to trades or industries, each union seeking to bring together all workers who would otherwise compete directly with each other in quest of employment; second, each union must try to include all the workers in its particular field, without regard to political opinion or any other points on which they may be divided; third, the union must be composed exclusively of working men — the qualification for membership cannot be one of opinion or sympathy, but solely the fact of actual or potential employment in the trade or industry concerned.

Beginning with isolated local unions on narrow trade lines, the labor movement develops toward wider organization and closer solidarity. The local unions are brought together into national and international unions. Unions of related trades are amalgamated, so that each shall cover a whole group of trades or a whole industry. Unions of all trades and industries are grouped into local and national federations for the purpose of adjusting disputes and of facilitating mutual assistance in strikes and

boycotts. This development is gradual, depending largely on the technical development of industry, its limits cannot be definitely predicted, but only the general tendency observed.

By experience of bargaining and fighting with the employers in each trade over wages, hours, etc., and by the practice of mutual aid between different trade unions, the organized workingmen are gradually led to see the class struggle as a general fact—their vague class feeling grows into clearer class consciousness. They learn by practice, drawing wisdom from defeats and encouragement from victories, gain increasing confidence in themselves, become self-reliant as a class.

From the fact that the law and the powers of government are frequently used by the capitalists to crush them in their struggles or to cheat them out of the fruits of victory, they learn that the methods of the labor union are not sufficient by themselves to win and secure any very rapid improvement in the conditions of labor. They are thus led to recognize that political action as well as industrial action is necessary, even for their own immediate purposes. They begin timidly and gradually—giving support to bourgeois reform parties which offer them some slight concessions, favoring or opposing individual candidates of various parties who seem notably favorable or unfavorable to their demands, seeking aid from individual legislators or officials after their election, or trying to influence the great bourgeois parties through the promise of support to which ever shall prove least hostile to labor's interests. Experience at last teaches them that all these methods are futile, and they then turn to independent labor politics. Whether this shall take the form of support of the existing Socialist party or whether a separate labor party of a more or less clearly Socialist character shall be formed, depends largely on the attitude which the Socialist party has taken, the relations it has established with the unions, and the extent to which it has convinced them of its sincerity and efficiency in championing their cause.

In contrast to the labor unions, the Socialist party seeks to have but one unified organization throughout the country and to bring into it all persons who hold to its principles, regardless of the occupations they pursue; and, while the unions concern themselves primarily with the industrial struggle over the detailed relations between employers and employees as such, the Socialist party puts especial emphasis upon the political method of action and upon the ultimate goal. The problem is, how to combine the political and the industrial struggle, and how to combine the ultimate and the immediate aims, so that the party and the unions shall work harmoniously together in the class struggle. This problem has been most satisfactorily solved

in Germany and some other continental countries, and is further from solution in the United States than in any other highly developed capitalist country.

To solve this problem is not only a matter of duty, but also a matter of prudence for the party. It has been pointed out that the unions need the aid of a political party of the working class to protect them from the legal and governmental attacks of the capitalists and also to generalize and secure, through legislative and administrative action, the points which they have won by strikes and boycotts. It is equally true that the Socialist party needs the aid of the unions, both to serve as a recruiting ground and as a training school for its members and party workers and to give it moral and financial support in maintaining its press and conducting its campaigns, and also to help it in elaborating its working program and aid in procuring the enactment and enforcement of its measures.

There is yet a further consideration which shows the need for harmonious co-operation between the party and the unions. Whether it be thought that the transformation from a capitalistic to a Socialistic order will come as a gradual process through a long series of reforms or that the antagonism of classes will reach a crisis and the working class forces will triumph in a decisive struggle at some time in the future, in either case the hope for success must rest, not on the wisdom and energy of a small leading minority so much as upon the physical vigor, intellectual alertness, moral soundness, enthusiastic self-confidence, and purposeful self-control of the mass of the working people. A proletarian weak in body, dull in mind, lax in conduct, and alternating between rash violence and timid submission cannot be expected to succeed either in a sudden battle or in a long-drawn, constructive work. Even from the political side, therefore, and even from the most strictly "orthodox" point of view, we find an imperative necessity for the betterment of the conditions of labor. The whole policy of trial and social reform aiming at this betterment cannot be effective.

ly pursued either by the political movement alone or by the industrial movement alone, but only by the combined action of both.

In many ways—by advocacy of the unions' demands and publication of their news through the party papers, furnishing of experienced speakers and organizers to help them in addressing the public and the unorganized workers, arranging of mass meetings on their behalf, and collection of funds for them on occasion—the Socialist party can and should give valuable aid to the unions in strengthening their organization, conducting their strikes and boycotts, and resisting the attacks which the capitalists make upon them through blacklists, lockouts, police and military repression, injunctions, damage suits, criminal prosecutions, etc. Wherever the party has done this energetically, as in the United Mine Workers' strike of 1902 and the struggles of the Western Federation of Miners in 1904 and the following years, it has both rendered valuable service and gained lasting advantage. Similar opportunities are continually arising, though not always on so large a scale, and should be systematically followed up.

All experience teaches that in proportion as the party does its duty in these matters, the unions will open their doors to its speakers, will help maintain its press and give aid in its campaigns, and in general will assimilate its ideals.

Friends of the School

The Chicago Teachers' Federation sent to Emil Seidel, the newly elected mayor of Milwaukee, a letter of congratulation on his election and his announced liberal policy concerning the public schools, especially approving his determination to make the corporations pay their just share of the taxes. Mr. Seidel was elected on the Socialist-Democratic ticket by an overwhelming majority of the school people of Milwaukee and will place at the outcome of the election, Mr. Seidel, and the party which he represents, have always been staunch and sincere friends of the public schools. The malodorous administration just going out of power played into the hands of the enemies of public education.—Western Teacher.

Halley's Comet

Perhaps in April, but more likely about the middle of May, if we are fortunate we shall see, low in the western sky just after sunset, or just above the eastern horizon in the early morning, one of the greatest sights that it is ever given to us to witness,

Halley's comet, named after the astronomer who first calculated its path about the sun as long ago as 1681. There is very good reason to believe that it was the great comet of the year 1065, which filled Europe with terror.

It reappeared in 1759 and 1835, and returns every seventy-six years. So it is a sight that few of us have ever seen, and very few who now see it will be living to tell the story when in 1986 it once more returns to make its terrific sweep past the earth and about the sun.

It is coming toward us now from out of a distance we cannot grasp at a pace beside which a cannon-ball is scarcely moving. The earth, traveling along at a sober nineteen mile per second, will see it going by like an express train. For our journey amid the eternal spaces it heard the call of the sun, and, ceasing its outward journey, pivoted on its heel, as it were, and began the return that once more brings it into view, as it crosses the path of the earth, and gathering speed as it approaches the sun, passes that goal post in its race at a pace measured only by scores of miles per second.

The Reign of Capitalism

A document has been laid before congress which makes the charge that 75 per cent of the shirts in this country are made by convicts. It is likewise charged that Judge Watson of the appellate court of Indiana is a heavy stockholder in the "prison trust."

Capitalism has Russianized America. Every strike of magnitude brings out the armed power of a state and the strikers are suppressed by the conscripts of Young Columbia, where the stars and stripes are unfurled and hailed as the emblem of liberty. "Equal before the law" has become a mockery, and the man who utters about legal rights and constitutional liberties in money-mad America is a fit subject for accommodations in an institution for the feeble-minded.

A committee of the American Federation of Labor appeared recently before the committee having in charge the bill for the creation of postal savings banks, but as the chairman of the committee is a banker, the committee from the American Federation of Labor was treated with about as much courtesy as is usually shown to a yellow dog. The arguments of the committee were met with sneers, and it was once more demonstrated that congressmen have but little respect for labor on its knees begging for legislation.—Miners' Magazine.

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"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist primer. You can use it to do big things in agitation. It has already run through four editions. This office, 13 cents a copy.

Milwaukee

Tune—"Put on Your Old Grey Bonnet."

(With apologies to others.) By Sam Becker.

We do often think and wonder When our bonds will tear asunder And so come into our own.

Many years we've agonized For the cause which so belated Is at last becoming known.

For slowly, surely they're awakening, The old parties they're forsaking, No more will the working men be fooled.

It does fill our hearts with gladness, Though our enemies with sadness To hear that we now have won.

(Chorus.) Did you all hear the latest, Of the vote from Milwaukee? That the Socialists bravely won the day.

Ere long we'll take the nation We'll grant all salvation And then set the workers free.

Now we'll show you what we will do To make good our promise to you, Which was not an idle shout.

A well governed honest city Soon will be our dear Milwaukee When we clean the grafters out.

For we have only one ambition To improve each ones condition, Give to each a fair and square deal.

Greater things can be expected Since our comrades were elected, For all eyes are on us now.

(Chorus.) New Year!

Packing the Supreme Court

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Post, Robert F. Wilson, reports the progressives in politics as believing that "they have driven the Standpatters to their last ditch—the United States Supreme Court," as an intrenchment from which to battle for property privileges against human rights. "Under cover of cabinet housecleaning," according to this correspondent, there will be a chance to pack the Supreme Court for privilege for 20 years, by filling four places on that bench which are or are about to be vacant, "with comparatively young men whose whole training

ing and careers have made them essentially hostile to personal rights," and who, "with the new Justice, Lurton, will have a majority on the bench of nine members."

Not at all improbable. When the Supreme Court was placed by the Constitution upon an equality with Congress, the seed of judicial despotism was sown. When Judge Marshall raised it above Congress politically by deciding that it was empowered to veto Congressional legislation in private law suits, the seed began to sprout. Its despotic fruits will be ripe for picking as soon as an aristocratic President and a plutocratic Senate pack it with graduates from the law offices of great corporations. Short of a revolution (or impeachments of a revolutionary character), the United States will then be governed, not by the people through Congress, but by plutocratic corporations through five judges of their own selection. It is possible that President Taft will be the aristocratic President to complete the judicial usurpation which Hamilton designed with so much aristocratic forethought and Marshall fostered so skillfully.—The Public.

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UNION BREAD

The Working Program of the National Party, Adopted in 1908

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

It is at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much boasted era of national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to produce the necessities and comforts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation. Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have obtained an enormous and unearned profit. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, certainly the maintenance of a complete and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor. In their efforts to destroy the workers the state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as in the United States.

The Congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been directed against labor.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depression and hardship will continue to recur. No currency reform or other legislative measure proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production. Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of police, or of restrictive legislation, will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development. While the monopolies and trusts, and the offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents, the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the laboring classes.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests.

The Republican and Democratic and the so-called "independence" parties of all parties are the parties of the ruling class, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has followed by one of the parties of the ruling class, has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while professing to represent the workers, has been in the hands of the ruling class, and wherever it has been in power, the old class rule has been maintained. The Democratic party has been supplanted by a child slave party, the party of the ruling class, the party of the ruling class, the party of the ruling class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up since recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

PROGRAM.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in the face of the present situation, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate the following program:

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands by reclamation of arid lands, by building canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such government work shall be guaranteed the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting them in their struggle against capitalist oppression and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the working class by the miracle of the capitalist class.
2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of transportation and communication of all lands.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

7. The improvement of the industrial conditions of the workers:

- (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of modern machinery.
- (b) By securing in every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half each week.
- (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
- (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
- (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unscrupulous factories.
- (f) By abolishing all official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequest and to the nearness of kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12. The abolition of the senate.

13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or amended by the act of congress or by referendum of the whole people.

14. The abolition of the veto power of the president.

15. That the constitution be made amendable by a majority vote.

16. The enactment of further measures for general education and the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.

17. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and the establishment of a department of labor.

18. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to impeach should be exercised by immediate legislation.

19. The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**



News of Organized Labor

Conducted by
Walter S. Fisher



Cartoon: "Workmen demand their rights. Outraged! I'll get an injunction."

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Recent announcement of the settlement of the differences between the members of the Elevator Conductors' union and their employers in the big office buildings in Chicago was hailed with joy by a large number of business men and women who dislike the idea of climbing stairways to offices. Sixty per cent of the men will receive an increase of \$5 per month, 30 per cent, \$2.50 per month, and the remaining 10 per cent will be given advances after serving a certain length of time.

The members of the Street Railway Men's union at Trenton, N. J., won a complete victory over the Trenton Street Railway company during March. The union gets an increase of pay to 23 cents an hour, abolition of the "swing" system, and a ten-hour day, the reinstatement of all men who were discharged for activity in the organization, and arbitration in all future disputes.

The International Alliance of Bill Posters recently closed a two-year contract with all the leading circuses and tent shows. The men secured an increase in wages and full recognition of the union.

Plasterers' local No. 50, Springfield, Ill., has been granted an increase of \$1 per day, which went into effect April 1.

Plasterers' local No. 145, Dubuque, Ia., has been granted an increase in wages from 56 1/2 cents an hour to 62 1/2 cents.

On May 1 the Lathers' union of Cleveland, O., will put a new scale into effect, all members of the union receiving an increase of 50 cents per day. Ninety-seven per cent of the lathers in Cleveland are now members of the organization.

Among the Printers

The Typographical Journal is authority for the statement that the wages of members of the International Typographical union have been increased \$4.85 per week, a total of \$2,178,540 per year for the last two years.

Fort Scott, Kan., union has been granted a \$1 raise in the scale all around.

Norwegian-Danish unions, Chicago, have been successful in securing an increase from \$18 to \$21 per week for book and job printers.

Toledo union has secured an increase of \$1.50 for journeymen and \$2 for foremen.

Vicksburg, Miss., union closed a contract in March whereby job men receive an increase of \$1.50 per week, machinist-operators, \$3 per week; handmen on newspapers, 5 cents an hour and foremen, \$3 per week.

The book and job printers of Portland, Ore., recently received an increase in their scale amounting to \$3 per week.

After a strike lasting a couple of days, during the early part of March, the members of Buffalo German Typographers reached a settlement whereby the men receive an increase of \$1 per week.

President I. T. Carey of the International Paper Makers' union declares that he was offered a \$25,000 bribe to betray his fellow unionists by breaking the strike in the mills of the International Paper company.

Decisive Victory for Organized Labor

During the early part of March the Allied Printing Trades council institute injunction proceedings against the Herman Voss company to restrain that firm from the illegal use of the label. The injunction was issued by Court Commissioner Kameberg and was called for a hearing one week later before Judge Tarrant, who made the injunction permanent, with an order to the Voss company to return all labels to the Allied council. Another action was brought against

the same company to recover damages for the alleged use of the union label without authority, which action was withdrawn on the promise of the Voss company to sign a contract and settle all differences with the printing crafts in the near future. This is one case labor enjoining capital—something which seldom happens—and is a decisive victory for organized labor that can be attributed to two causes—the progressiveness of the trades unions and the popularity of the union label.

The trades unions of La Crosse, Wis., have been wide awake and "doing things" during the past few weeks, as will be seen by the following: After a strike of short duration, lasting only two days, the brewery workers gained a complete victory. By the terms of the new agreement the men get an increase of \$2 per week in all departments and a reduction of one hour per day, which now gives them an eight-hour day. The bottlers received an increase of 25 cents a day and a reduction of one hour, and the girls in the labeling department get an increase of 10 and 20 cents per day, making their wages \$1 and \$1.25 and an eight-hour day.

The men belonging to the Glove Workers' union got an increase of 25 cents per day and a reduction in hours from ten to nine, and the girls all receive an increase ranging from 15 to 30 cents per day. The glove workers had no trouble whatever in negotiating for the increases.

The carpenters are asking a raise in their scale of 5 cents per hour, which is expected to be granted on May 1 without any friction. This will make wages for carpenters 35 cents per hour for an eight-hour day.

Painters and paper hangers recently got an increase of 2 1/2 cents an hour, which now gives them 37 1/2 cents an hour for an eight-hour day.

Taken altogether the situation in La Crosse for the trades unions is very bright at the present time. The inside carpenters and mill men have increased their membership very largely during the past week, and it now looks as though there will be very few unorganized craftsmen within a short time.

Through their persistent efforts in label agitation the La Crosse trade unionists have succeeded in getting one mill to use the label of the Flour and Cereal Mill Employees on their product.

During the past week the city employees of Vernon, B. C., succeeded in getting an increase in wages and a decrease in the number of hours. They now receive \$2.50 for a nine-hour day.

The big Philadelphia street car strike is at an end, and the result is a complete victory for the members of the Car Men's union. The Philadelphia Transit company has agreed to pay the men \$2 per day until matters can be arranged so as to make out the regular runs. They have also agreed to take back the 174 men who were discharged on Feb. 18, and who were the direct cause of the strike.

Boston Plasterers' union succeeded in putting a new wage scale into effect on March 1, without friction. The union men struck for a new scale last summer, and at that time an agreement was made whereby the men received an increase from 60 to 62 1/2 cents an hour. By the terms of the agree-

ment at that time a further increase to 65 cents an hour was to be granted on March 1, 1910.

Eight thousand men have practically gained from two to seven hours more liberty each working day by the terms of the naval appropriation bill just passed by congress which carries with it a "rider" making mandatory the eight-hour day on all work performed upon the new battleships and colliers.

These same men had been toiling in Cramps and other yards from twelve to fifteen hours a day. They will now work for at least three and a half years upon the two new men-of-war with sixteen hours out of the twenty-four that they can call their own.

The bill now lacks nothing but the president's signature to become law.

It was Representative Fitzgerald that placed the amendment upon the bill in such a manner that the chairman could find no loophole to declare it out of order, but to the legislative committee of the Machinists' union is due the main credit of this great gain to organized labor.—*Labor World*.

Labor Should Elect Friends

The members of the National Association of Manufacturers can combine to disrupt trade unions and solicit or intimidate union men to leave their organizations; they can and so far as possible have, boycotted union labor, yet they cannot be brought into court for illegal conspiracy or suit for damages, though they have inflicted financial injury upon thousands of workmen by reducing wages, or preventing advances on the wage rate. But then there are more congressmen representing their interests in Washington than there are representing the workmen's.—*Iron Molders' Journal*.

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Newsboys to sell the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD** on downtown streets. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.

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 Hartmann, George W., 700 Tenth st.
 Juneau Park Livery, 417 Marshall st.
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 Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed st.
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 Miller, Sam R., 530 Market st.
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 Tegen, William, 699 Tenth st.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court.—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Kameberg, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Thomas Kameberg, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Theresia Kameberg by this Court.

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1911, be and the said Theresia Kameberg, her heirs, assigns and assigns be and they are hereby authorized as the time within which all creditors of the said Thomas Kameberg deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States when such claims are presented heretofore be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of July, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Thomas Kameberg deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1910.
 By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.
 RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney at Law.

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UNFAIR—WAS IT?
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 Fine Line of Union Cigars PARLOR

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 Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
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 Plain and Decorative
 Painting, Paperhanging
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UNION MADE
 THE BEST
Gerhard Suspender
 Every Pair Guaranteed
 for 1 Year. Best Work-
 man's Suspender Made. Ask Your
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The Strauss-Peterson Engraving Co. makes
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 Newly remodeled Lodge Hall for
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 AVENUE**

ALB. ROLOFF'S
 Saloon and Bowling Alleys
 Sample Room
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 THE TINNERS
 All Orders
 Given
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 Fireproof Windows
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 EXPERT OPTICIAN
 220 GRAND AVE.
 When You CAN'T SEE YOU SEE WAUGH

EVERT VOTH Open Day and
 UNDERTAKER Night-LAY
 ASSISTANT
 Phone So. 728
 425 Grove St.

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 DIRECTOR
 Telephone South 210
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F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS
 FISH
 Phone So. 21717
 473 FIRST AVENUE 373

**OUR NEW LINES OF
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 GOODS**

LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS
 Are now on display and awaiting
 your inspection.

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 Dry Goods and
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 963 KINNICKINNIC AVE.

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 REAM
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 HAPPED**
 Hands and Face
 To Be Had of
J. G. Mueller
 DRUGGIST
 Eleventh and Greenfield Aves.

EAGLE BRAND
 IS WASHOAY BLUE MONDAY?
 If it is, USE
 it goes twice
 as far as other
 blues. Does not
 fade, does not
 stain, and it
 restores color to
 faded linens,
 faces and worn
 goods.
 Asks labor
 for you, and
 not only does
 it save work, but
 it makes your
 clothes as new as
 when you first
 bought them.
 ASK YOUR GROCER

UNION HAT CO.
 THE BEST
 Two and Three
 Dollar Hats \$3
 All Union Made
 224 GRAND AVE.

READY-MADE PLANS
 For a Home at Lowest Prices
DRAWINGS
 For Patents and Machines
 Furnished Very Reasonable
Frederic Maettig
 2710 Wright St.

**Buy Your
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 From Comrade
WM. ESCHRICH
 North Milwaukee, Wis.
 Telephone 40

GOETHEL & RODEN
 Tin, Zinc, Galvanized
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 Estimates
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 117 SYCAMORE ST.
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 1124 Walnut Street
 Fluff Rug and Carpet Weaver

Coal and Wood
 Every family needs fuel and this is the place
 to order it.
 Every family wants good fuel for their money,
 I can furnish same without a doubt.
 Order now and insure immediate delivery.
 If not convenient to call in person send order
 by mail.

H. W. BISTORIUS
 SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC
 HERALD OFFICE
 344 SIXTH STREET

WATCH REPAIRING
 STRICTLY HONEST PRICES
 GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY
THEO. SCHELLE
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 We Undertook French, German
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 GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY
THEO. SCHELLE
 318 West Water Street

Boys Wanted
 Newsboys to sell the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD** on downtown streets. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.

UNION BREAD.
 The following downtown restaurants use union-label bread:
 Jacobs, Third and State streets.
 U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward Bank.
 Miller Caf, East Water and Madison streets.
 Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street, between East Water street and Broadway.
 Albion Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.
 Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street, opposite Shubert theater.
 Walter's Restaurant, 260 Third st.

Are You Going to Use a Spring Medicine?
 If so—Try a Bottle of Our
BLOOD PURIFIER
 50c a Bottle
 Remember We Carry Also a Full
 Line of Garden Seeds in Bulk
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PLAUM CLOTHING CO.
 Clothiers, Hatters
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 We Carry a Large Line of
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SPRING BLOOD PURIFIERS
 Schoenfeld's Tea
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 Dr. Haywood's Compound Red Clover
 will put new life in your blood.
FRED A. WENZEL
 Prescriptions Duggist
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Do you realize that
 your eyes are your
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ARCHIE TEGMEYER,
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 MADE
 GENTS' FURNISHINGS
 and SHOES for the whole family
 454 MITCHELL STREET

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Chicago House ALL NEWLY
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 If your eyes need
 glasses, consult me.

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 ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT
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NEW TEETH—the best and most
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 Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.
 Standard Crowns and
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\$5.00 UP
 FINE FILLS A LEADING SPECIALTY!
 We guarantee complete satisfaction,
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 free, and devote ourselves.

DR. YOUNG
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 HOURS—8:30 to 6:00; Sundays, 9 to 12
 Phone Grand 1904.
COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE
 IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

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 COMPLETE LINE OF
 Union Made Men's and
 Boys' Clothing and
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 IMPORTERS OF UNION-MADE CLOTHING

I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY
 BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND
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 SMALLEST PROFIT
 CALL ON ME FOR THE
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LUDWIG BERG, 317 1/2 ST.
 UNION-MADE CLOTHING A SPECIALTY
 NEW STORE AT 324 THIRD ST.
 620 East Water street.

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 Watchmaker and
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UNION MADE GOODS
 BELLMONT HATS \$3.00
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 393 Grove St., Milwaukee
 Teas and
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 A Full Line of Groceries
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 LOWEST PRICES

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 "THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE"
 WINES AND LIQUORS SOLD AT
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**Sample Room and
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 Phone Grand 102

**LAWYER
 DANIEL W. HOAN**
 900-9 Casswell Block. Phone Grand 424

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

The Eleventh ward branch wishes to announce that they have arranged for their annual picnic, Sunday, July 10. It will be held at Scheffner's park, corner Thirtieth and Lincoln avenues. Admission price will be one dollar per family, including free refreshments.

The Social-Democratic Coming Nation club has arranged for a grand ball at the South Side Kindergarten hall, Saturday evening, May 28. They invite their many friends and the party members and sympathizers of the Social-Democratic party to be present.

The Hungarian Branch of the Social-Democratic party have arranged for a theatrical performance, to be followed by a grand ball in the evening, at the Liederhalle hall, corner of Seventh and Prairie streets, Sunday afternoon and evening, May 22. The play to be presented is entitled "Der Schuebler," a drama in three acts, by A. Tolstoy. They hereby invite all the party members and sympathizers to be present.

The Hungarian and Croatian Branches of the Social-Democratic party have arranged for a monster May Day celebration, to be followed by a ball in the evening, at the Freie Gemeinde hall, Sunday, May 1. The hall is located at 264 Fourth street. A splendid entertainment for the afternoon has been arranged, and in addition to this, the following comrades will deliver the addresses: Emil Sedel, in English; Charles Minkley, in German; A. Levy, in Hungarian; T. Pickler, in the Croatian language. Admission tickets are 10 cents. Every body is cordially invited to attend.

The Hungarian Branch, Social-Democratic party, has made arrangements to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their branch next Sunday, May 1, at the Bohemian Turner hall, Twelfth and Vine streets. A splendid program has been arranged for the evening, followed by a dance in the evening. Everybody cordially invited to attend. Carl D. Thompson will be the English speaker.

The Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Societies did wonderful work in our present campaign. The organizations contributed several hundred dollars towards the campaign fund. These organizations pay nine dollars sick benefit per week, and two hundred and fifty dollars when a member dies. The dues are one dollar per month, but none but Socialists can join. We advise our members to join these organizations. There are two in Milwaukee, Nos. 156 and 185.

The Town of Milwaukee Branch will hold their annual May ball Saturday evening, May 14, at Salzmann's hall, Cedarburg Plank road, one-half mile north from Keefe avenue. All comrades are cordially invited to attend. Everybody assured a good time.

The Polish section, Social-Democratic party, has arranged for a May Day celebration in the form of a mass meeting, to be held at Bartz's hall, 989 Eighth avenue, Sunday, May 1, at 3 o'clock p. m. Speakers: W. R. Gaylord, in English; A. F. Kowalski and J. Sokolowski, in Polish.

Milwaukee County Campaign Fund.
Send all contributions to E. T. Melms, treasurer, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

The following have contributed since last report:

Amount previously acknowledged: \$1,741.83

M. Jordan 10
William C. Hansen 1.00
Fred Abendroth 25
George Schornfeld 25
William Hager 50
William E. Murphy 25
Painters' Union No. 260 5.00
Great Falls, Mont. 5.00
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, No. 133 1.00
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, No. 207 5.00
Julius Koppeln 25
Cal commission 2.00
Town of Lake No. 2 25
C. Kleinspohn 25
Per capita tax 11.20
Peter Seil 25
John Probstmann 1.00
Richard Bocherberger 1.00
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, No. 25 5.00
Franz Trispel 25
Paul Mellanby 1.00
John Jueger 50
William Stachle 50
H. L. 2.00
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, No. 168 2.00
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, No. 152 3.00
Margaret Foye 10
Herman Sturm 1.00
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, No. 105 2.00
Workmen's Circle, No. 220 1.00
Fred Handley 1.00
N. Dingfelder 50
A. Meiser 25
H. Nickolson 50
Hugo J. Kretz 1.00
T. E. Limberg 5.00
Brewery Engineers and Firemen's Union 25.00
Charles Lincke 25
Franz Schlueter 1.00
State Executive Board, S. D. 1.80
P. for Russian org. 1.00
Arndt Carlson 1.00
William Rastack 25
Mr. Hannell 25
George Beck 25
Emil Beike 25
Moritz Mal 25
S. Jack 25
R. Lister 25
E. Bauman 25
H. Kogel 25
Gus Mueller 25
W. Bailey 25
W. Gaspawer 25
E. Mohaupt 25
D. Phillip 25
Joe Pomp 25
Emil Mueller 25
Herman Schwartz 1.00
Clothing Cutters' Union 10.00
Nineteenth Ward Branch, on literature account 20.00
Leon Krautfelder 2.00

CLOSING OUT
Broken lots of small sizes. For Saturday only

Men's Suits sizes 34 and 35 \$1.98
Boys' Suits, ages 14 to 18 1.98
Children's Suits, ages 4 to 8 1.98
Ladies' Suits only at 1.93
Ladies' Coats at 1.98
Children's Coats at 1.98
Shirts at .98
Ladies' Hats .98

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Cor. Third St. & Grand Ave., upstairs

Painters, Decorators and Paper-	
hangers' Union, No. 288	1.00
E. Douglas	.25
A. Greiner	.25
XXXX	.25
Branch 20, Roxberg, Mass.	5.00
Edward Vetter	.25
L. Ohlson	.50
Fred Olsen	.25
Henry Knuth	.25
George Baske	.50
George Gerstetter	1.00
Emil Wolfager	.25
National Headquarters, Chi-	
cago	203.90
S. L. Hooper, Knoxville,	
Tenn.	1.00
Ben Sherer	10.00
Fred Spier	1.00
Frank Chojnowski	1.00
F. Horsch	.10
Herbert Hickman	1.00
Charles Niemann	1.00
C. P. Dietz	50.00
Ed. H. Leet	1.00
George Golin	1.00
E. H. Thomas	25.00
John Wallner	.50
August Schachta	.25
William Loebel	.50
H. W. Bistorius	.50
Jacob Grob	.50
Albert Muehlenberg	.25
Frank Bacon	.25
Louis Raier	.50
Oscar Traczewitz	1.00
A. R.	1.00
F. B. A.	.50
Paul Strehlow	.25
Frederic Heath	.50
C. J. Kunz	.25
B. R.	.50
P. O. R.	1.00
R.	.50
Ed. Peterson	.25
N. P. J.	.50
N. P. J.	.50
J. J.	.50
G. J. Froemming	.60
Robert Hahn	.50
H. Bauman	.25
Charles Klapp	.50
H. A. Behn	.25
Workmen's Sick and Death	
Benefit Fund, No. 29	1.00
L. M.	2.00
H. Brandes	.25
Ernst Kroeger	1.00
Wolff Schieber	.25
Eleventh Ward Branch, on	
literature account	15.00
Frank Buchholz	.50
Joe Trummer	1.00
A. Vander Linden	1.00
J. M.	1.00

Branch Meetings Next Week.
SUNDAY
Finnish Branch—At 382 Washington street.
Bohemian Branch—At Bohemian hall, 672 Twelfth street.
Slovak Workmen's Educational Club—At 444 Sixth street.
MONDAY
Sixth Ward Branch—At Buck's hall, 601 Third street.
Tenth Ward Branch—At Spangenberg's hall, corner Twelfth street and North avenue.
TUESDAY
First Ward Branch—825 Arlington place.
Sixth Ward German Branch.
South Side Women's Branch—Korh's hall, 652 Greenfield avenue.
Gus. Mueller 25
Town of Lake Branch No. 3—At Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.
THURSDAY
Fifth Ward Branch—382 Washington street.
Ninth Ward Branch—467 Eleventh street (upstairs).
Eleventh Ward Branch—Sclaff's hall, Mitchell street and Muskego avenue.
Eighteenth Ward Branch—490 Cramer street.

Following Election Returns!

NOTICE!
The Pfister & Vogel Leather Company offers, free, to any of its employees or members of their families, the aid of the company's nurse in case of serious sickness or injury.
In case any employee or member of an employee's family is seriously sick or disabled, the company will have its trained nurse visit the patient.
There will no charge of any kind.
Report cases of sickness or disability where the services of the nurse are wanted to your foreman or to the accident department.
PFISTER & VOGEL LEATHER CO.

Social-Democratic Coming Nation Club—Corner Oklahoma and Chicago South Side Women's Singing Society, Aurora—At Meier's hall, Muskego avenue and Mitchell street, at 2 p. m.

FRIDAY
Second Ward Branch—344 Sixth street.
Eleventh Ward Branch—South Side Turner hall, National avenue.
Thirteenth Ward Branch—J. Heim's hall, 792 Forest Home avenue.
Twenty-second Ward Branch—Ward's hall, 2714 North avenue.
Town of Greenfield Branch—H. Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham street.
Cudahy Branch—Kollhardt's hall, Cudahy.

SATURDAY
Town of Milwaukee Branch—Nash and Teutonia avenues.
Town of Lake No. 1—255 Highland place.
Polish Branch—Northwest corner Ninth avenue and Grant street.
Hungarian Branch—Hotel Viaduct, Sixth street.

Praises Socialists
"We have a Socialist mayor and Socialism in Milwaukee, and are proud of it; we elected the Socialists believing they would save the good name of our city and give us a government we were entitled to, which neither of the other political parties did and probably would not do," said the Rev. Charles H. Beale, pastor of Grand Avenue Congregational church, in speaking on the "Church and the City" at the annual banquet and meeting of the Chicago Congregational club Monday night in the gold room of the Congress hotel, Chicago.

The ethical ideal of Social-Democracy have attracted to it generous souls and have enlisted in its ranks its best adherents. The strength of Socialism in this respect is more like that of early Christianity as described in the New Testament.—Prof. R. T. Ely

Social-Democratic Headquarters
OFFICE HOURS
DAILY—From 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.
SUNDAYS—From 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.

Wisconsin OFFICIAL

STATE OFFICERS
E. H. THOMAS, Sec'y, 341 Sixth St., CHAS. E. WHITNALL, Treasurer.

STATE ORGANIZATION DEPT.
Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD
RESIDENT MEMBERS—Emil Sedel, E. T. Melms, Jacob Hummel, E. H. Thomas, H. D. Brown.
NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—William Kaufmann, Kenosha; Henry Brauer, Manitowish; Henry Stohr, Manitowish; W. A. Jacobs, Racine.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN
Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson.

Financial Report of State Secretary for March.

RECEIPTS.

Dues of Milwaukee County—	\$6.00
Women's Branch of Milwaukee	6.00
Branch 3, Town of Lake	9.00
Branch 14, Milwaukee	3.00
Danish Branch, Milwaukee	18.00
Branch 22, Milwaukee	8.25
Slavonian Branch, Milwaukee	6.00
Branch 1, Town of Greenfield	21.00
Branch 2, Milwaukee	3.00
Branch 15, Milwaukee	15.00
Branch 17, Milwaukee	12.00
Branch 9, Milwaukee	15.00
Branch 20, Milwaukee	15.00
Branch 21, Milwaukee	12.00
Branch 11, Milwaukee	0.00
Branch 13, Milwaukee	0.00
Branch 23, Milwaukee	0.00
Jewish Branch, Milwaukee	4.05
Russian Branch, Milwaukee	3.00
Branch 16, Milwaukee	5.85
Branch 1, Town of Lake	3.00
German Branch, Sixth Ward, Milwaukee	3.00
Finnish Branch, Milwaukee	4.09
Total	\$184.15

Dues of State—

Branch 1, Schellengerville	\$7.65
Branch 1, Sturgeon Bay	3.00
Branch 1, Kenosha	31.05
Bohemian Branch, Kenosha	4.00
Branch 1, Waikeshia	6.30
Branch 1, Brodhead	1.80
Polish Branch, Kenosha	5.30
Branch 1, Oshkosh	3.00
German Branch, Kenosha	15.00
Branch 1, Christie	.00
Branch 1, Wausau	3.00
Branch 1, Grand Rapids	2.25
Branch 1, Oconto	4.04
Branch 1, Pittsville	3.00
Branch 1, Irma	5.55
Branch 1, Pardeeville	5.40
Branch 1, Madison	3.00
Branch 1, Milltown	9.00
Finnish Branch, Allouez Bay	1.50
Finnish Branch, Brantwood	4.00
Finnish Branch, Kenosha	2.00
Finnish Branch, Redgranite	2.00
Finnish Branch, Superior	2.50
Members-at-large	6.02

Campaign deficit fund..... \$11.47
Sale of literature..... 18.70
F. Weber, typewriting..... 2.80
Federated Trades Council, long distance telephone..... 1.15
C. B. Whitnall, treasurer..... 90.00
Total receipts..... \$427.87
Forward from February..... 17.70
Total..... \$445.57

EXPENDITURES.

National dues	\$120.00
Cream City Bill Posting Co.	85.00
Postage	6.77
Rent for March	12.50
Towel service	.85
Stenographer's salary	36.00
Cleaning office	1.00
Telegram	.70
Sickert & Baum, office supplies	.75
Carbon papers	1.18
Long distance telephone service	9.20
S. D. Pub. Co., books and leaflets	15.25
Co-operative Printery, printing Literature to Branch 1 of Cudahy, on account of stamps returned	3.00
M. Atschuler, organizing work	1.80
C. B. Whitnall, treasurer	90.00
Cash on hand March 31	\$302.75
Total	\$2,237.98

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

☐ I have just concluded arrangements with the Callaway Fuel Co. to furnish fuel to my customers.

☐ All who wish to give the Social-Democratic Movement the profit on their fuel orders MUST place orders with me or this office direct. Do NOT give your orders to anyone outside of this office.

☐ Under this new arrangement I hope to give more prompt and reliable service than ever before. Quality will positively be of the best. Full weight and measure can always be relied upon.

☐ Be sure to place ALL your fuel orders with me. Call, write or phone.

H. W. BISTORIUS
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Phone Grand 2394

Wisconsin State Organization

Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

MADISON: Comrade Orne writes: "We had a good meeting with Comrade Korngold. The attendance was fair. We took up a collection amounting to \$6.05. Seventy-five cents' worth of books were sold."

HARTFORD: The comrades here are doing good work. Arrangements are being made to have a German speaker in the near future.

KORNGOLD'S TOUR: Comrade Korngold, who has just completed a tour of Wisconsin, reports a very successful trip. Thirty-eight meetings were held, reaching approximately 4,450 people. One hundred and forty-six dollars was received in collections; \$24.75 on...

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

Fine Liquors, Wines and Cigars

Hermann Rollfink
MANAGER
GASTHAUS, SALOON AND RESTAURANT
Phone Grand 1488
215 THIRD STREET.

NOTICE
Every Social-Democrat in Milwaukee should know the new location of Hoffmann's Business College
Entrance No. 228 Third St., 1 1/2 blocks north of Grand Ave., 1 block south of former location, New Watkins Bldg., 5th and 6th floors, 1st and 2nd floors quarters; college built to order; finest equipment; new furniture and fixtures; best lighted and ventilated room; best facilities; only 1000 carrying on its own "Actual Business Exchange"—a miniature business world. The ONE Representative School—14 years continuous SUCCESS due to right methods and correct principles. S. E. Cor. 3d and Cedar

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED
A successful traveling salesman desires to represent Wisconsin in all its territory. Please address E. W. L., Box 153, Saginaw, W. S. Mich. 43072

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for initiation typewriter letters cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their State and Schaffkopf Score Cards, leading the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 314 Sixth St.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE. Apply 1280 27th Street.

FOR SALE—CONRADES LISTEN. THREE 8 room New Houses, 43 Russell Ave. Beautiful modern, notably built. Splendid homes. Right price for quick sale. A. Unger, at Cawker Bldg., 14 Wells St., or 405 Russell Ave. 4-40

FOR SALE—ENDLESS LIST OF BARGAINS—Cottages, Farms, 2 lots W. Alts, 20 lots North Milwaukee, 30 lots South Milwaukee, 15 lots Cudahy, 300 farms of every description. I can save you money. Art. Unger, 40 Cawker Bldg., 14 Wells St. 4-40

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 15c each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—100 warrants in a book for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stamp, only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

DAMAGES COLLECTED
For personal injury. No charges if unsuccessful. Special and prompt attention guaranteed. Bonded Rapid Collector Agency, Inc., 1414 Highway Exchange Bldg., Phone Main 8105

COLLECTIONS
BONDED RAPID COLLECTING AGENCY, INC.
10th floor, Railway Bldg. Bldg., Milwaukee. Oddest and hardest in the west. Twelve of these and bond-representatives all over the world. Owned and managed by Milwaukee business men. Referees and security limited. Collections made on commission. Who owes you? Can you collect it? We can. Try us. Expert collectors of honest debts. We are the only incorporated bonded collecting agency in Wisconsin. Investigate. Get our rates and references before placing your accounts for collection.

ARCHIE TEGMEYER
392 National Avenue, Corner Grove St.

Ben Rheinfrank
Union Made Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings
1439 GREEN BAY AVENUE

POLITICAL ASSISTANCE
GIVEN TO CANDIDATES BY OUR IDEAS & CUTS
FAIRBANKS-FREY ENG. CO.
PHONE G. 732 201 GRAND AVE

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY
539 Market St.
Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings
\$3.00
NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED

Thousands and Thousands of Dollars Actually Being Wasted
By This Indiscriminate Slaughter of the Lachenmaier Co.

BANKRUPT STOCK

Necessity knows no law, and necessity is forcing us into utter disregard for cost, value or loss in this

Money Raising Sale
Every dollar's worth of merchandise is included and the finest clothing is selling now for the same prices you'll have to pay for the very cheapest grades, when this sale is closed. Wise ones daily are crowding this store, and carrying home their share of the sensational savings. The great force of low prices is swelling this sale to tremendous proportions, and you must come soon or be too late.

Bankrupt Sale Prices for Today and All Next Week

NEW HALF-DOLLAR NECKWEAR
Five hundred dozen fine all silk flowing four-in-hands, the very best see goods, made by one of the leading scarf manufacturers of this country. This lot was contracted for by us for this season's selling, and was in transit at the time of our bankruptcy. All the newest shades, in neat designs, are included, and the bankrupt sale price is actually less than the cost of the material alone. Come Saturday and get your pick, not at 50c, but

Men's Trousers
Nearly every pair new spring goods that were in transit at the time of our failure.

\$2.50 Trousers—selling at.....	95c
\$3.00 Trousers—selling at.....	\$1.45
\$4.50 Trousers—selling at.....	\$2.45
\$6.00 Trousers—selling at.....	\$3.45

BANKRUPT SALE

Men's Suits and Overcoats
Snappy New Spring Styles, a wonderful assortment of blues, grays, black, etc., in plain and fancy. All sizes and plenty of them to fit you.

\$12.00 Suits and Overcoats—selling at.....	\$5.75
\$16.50 Suits and Overcoats—selling at.....	\$9.75
\$20.00 Suits and Overcoats—selling at.....	\$12.75
\$25.00 Suits and Overcoats—selling at.....	\$14.75

BANKRUPT SALE

Men's Suits
Over two thousand fine percale shirts, all neat patterns, on light or dark grounds, 50, 60, and 75c shirts, small sizes, at

\$29c

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Shirts
This lot includes many standard makes, never sold for less than \$1 and \$1.25, neat patterns, fast colors. Bankrupt Sale price.....

65c

Shoes
Our entire stock of men's shoes, including all \$2 and \$2.50 and \$3.50 black, patent leather, gun metal and tan, sacrificed in two big bargain lots at \$1.95 and.....

\$1.45

Fancy Vests
All sizes—washable—\$1.25 to \$2 values.

69c

Work Shirts
Mercerized cotton and fast color chambray work shirts. See and 60c sorts. Bankrupt Sale price

39c

Men's Socks
Fine combed mact yarn—fast black & brown, all sizes—15c quality. Bankrupt Sale price

6c

Men's Kid's
Full size plain white and colored borders, hem-stitched, wide and narrow hems, excellent 7c values.

3c

President Suspenders
50c every-where. Bankrupt Sale price

29c

MEN'S HATS
Our entire stock of soft and stiff hats, up to and including \$3, including black and all the new spring shades, sacrificed in this Bankrupt Sale at \$1.35 to \$1.65, and

95c

Fred Lachenmaier & Co.
Cor. Third and State Streets

Election Results Make Chiefs Clancy and Janssen Sidestep at Last!

Anyway, Chiefs Clancy and Janssen appear to know when it is necessary to come off the perch.

In giving it out to the press that they will cease their opposition to the effort to get the men in the two departments the right of public trial they evidently realize that discretion is the better part of valor.

No more will we see them neglecting their duties and journeying to Madison in Charlie Pfister's private car to fight in all sorts of ways against a reform that every honorable Milwaukeean stands for. Yet so far as the rights of the po-

licemen and firemen go, there is no less reason now for opposition of the two lobbying chiefs than there ever was. The only difference is that the Social Democrats have swept the city and this means added public sentiment against the monstrous injustice contained in the present fire and police law, which the chiefs know they could hardly withstand.

But Chief Janssen says he knows the men will not relish public trials, they will not want their misdeeds aired. There might be cases where that would be true, but if the law is made to give the man on trial the right to demand a public trial if he wants it, the ends of justice will be served, and where a man feels that he is aggrieved he will have the same right of asking the public to hear his side, as the law now grants

the most insignificant "criminal." And if the men have this right those in authority over them will think twice before they prefer trumped-up charges against them.

But all this is trivial compared to the real wrong in the existing law.

The men are forced to pay over part of their wages each month into the pension fund. And no matter how much they have paid in, they lose it all if for any reason the chiefs drop them from the force. The city robs them of the money they have paid over. This is the monstrous part. This is why they should have the right of public trial for their own protection and the protection of their dependents. And this aspect of it the chiefs are careful to say nothing about.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Now watch Schlitz park — now Lapham park — change into a model neighborhood center!

The *Free Press* is still doing the political dirty work for the corporation interests against the Social Democrats.

Of course the Social Democratic victory had nothing to do with the change of mind of the chiefs! Of course, no! O, no!!

The omnipotence of the supreme court of seven persons counts for more than the interests of a city of nearly 400,000 persons.

Will Milwaukee begin all over again on the municipal light plant? You bet your boots! No town misanthrope can stand between the people and the things they need.

These are the days when the men on the inside of the councils of the Social Democratic party must look in the newspapers to learn the latest "news" of what the city administration is "going to do!"

We have it that the State Brewers'

association, through Atty. Billy Austin, gave the Republicans \$1,000 and the Democrats as much or more, in the recent campaign. They knew better than to offer the Social Democrats anything.

It appears that City Clerk Hinkel sent an extra voting machine to a booth in the silk-stocking Sixteenth ward for fear the nabobs on the hill would not get all their votes in. Had he sent simply one extra machine to one of the congested precincts of the Twentieth ward, John C. Kleist, Socialist candidate for circuit judge, would have not lost out by a paltry 16 votes.

When Goff, the Republican candidate for mayor some years ago, was defeated by Rose, he went to the Pfister hotel for consolation, expecting to find Pfister cast down by the party's ill-luck. Instead, he found Dave Ross and Charlie Pfister inhaling behind the scenes over a bottle of champagne. "And if the common people could look back of the scenes just now they might expect to see Beggs and Professional Reformer Tom Neacy jangling over the supreme court's black eye for the municipal electric light plant!"

Industry's Death Toll

Robert Elpel, 27 years, a member of our party, was killed this week through an accident at the Johnson Electric Service Co., Jefferson and Michigan streets. Elpel was a cabinet maker and on Monday, while at work, came in contact with a saw which cut its way into his intestines in a frightful manner. He was taken to the Emergency hospital, but there was no hope for the brave fellow, and he died Wednesday in indescribable agony. He leaves a wife, whom he married five months ago. He was a member of the Second Ward branch, S. D. P.

The funeral will be held Sunday at 2 p. m., from the house, 1267 Holton street. Carl D. Thompson will speak at the house, and Carl Minkley at the grave.

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

10 STAMPS FREE

If you present this coupon at our stamp desk

MONDAY, MAY 2,

Either ten "Sperry" Gold Merchandise Stamps or ten "S. & H. Green Premium Stamps" absolutely free.

This coupon redeemable from adults only, not from children.

We now redeem 1/2 books of 500 "Sperry" Gold Stamps for 1.25 worth of any merchandise.

Hugo E. Bauch

Corner Third Street and North Avenue

Never Was a May
Monday So Rich in
Great Value Sales

New Sheet Music 9c

1c extra per copy by mail.

I Wonder How the Old Folks Are at Home — That Chinatown Rag — Vas 1s — Los Mit Looie — The Tale the Orphan Told — Glittering Snowflakes — If I Were a Rose — Wild Cherries — I'm Awful Glad I Met You — That Mesmerizing Mendelssohn Tune.

Folio of most popular home songs 25c
By mail 30c.

Remnants at Half Price

There's an unusual fascination about this Remnant Sale Monday, May 2d. Economy is the keynote throughout the entire store. All Remnants and small lots of broken lines will be sold at HALF PRICE AND LESS. The lots in many instances are not large — we cannot promise how long they will last. If interested, it is safe to come as early as possible, for choicest bargains will go first. Sale begins promptly at 8 o'clock Monday morning.



Remnants of Seascrable Dress Goods

Serges, Panamas, Voiles, Poplins, etc., widths from 36 to 54 inches, in 2 to 8 yard lengths, AT HALF PRICE.

25c Dress Goods priced 12½¢	75c Dress Goods priced 39¢
30c Dress Goods priced 19¢	1.00 Dress Goods priced 49¢
50c Dress Goods priced 25¢	1.50 Dress Goods priced 79¢

Remnants of Wash Goods

New Lawns, Mercerized Poplins, Cotton Foulards, Linen Suitings, Japonica Silk, Tissues, etc., AT HALF PRICE.

Remnants of 10c Wash Goods, yard 4½¢
New 12½c Wash Goods priced 6½¢
Wash Goods Remnants, 15c values, 7½¢
Remnants of 20c Wash Goods, yard 9½¢
25c Wash Goods, Remnants, yard 12½¢
Assorted 35c Wash Goods priced 19¢

Remnants of Towelings

Many thousand choice Remnants of Bleached and Unbleached New Crash Towelings AT HALF PRICE.

10c Towelings, Remnants, yard 4½¢
Remnants of 12½c Towelings at 6½¢
Heavy 15c Towelings, per yard 7½¢
Towelings worth 18c per yard, at 11½¢
Best 20c Towelings priced 9½¢
Extra Quality 25c Towelings only 12½¢

Remnants of White Goods

Lawns, Nainsook, Longcloth, Linen Suiting, India Linon, Dotted Swisses, Waistinges, etc., AT HALF PRICE.

New 10c White Goods priced 4½¢
White Goods worth 12½c yard, yd. 6½¢
Assorted 15c White Goods, choice 7½¢
Regular 20c White Goods priced 9½¢
Wash Goods, worth 25c, sell at 12½¢
Assorted 30c Wash Goods at 15¢

A Supreme Court and a Supreme Nuisance

Neacy admits that it was not to straighten out the "technical error" in the municipal electric light project. That was only a legal pretense. Neacy admits that he made use of the technicality in order to kill municipal ownership this town nuisance was after, and he makes no bones of it. The technicality, but for Neacy, would have cut no ice. The project could have gone ahead with absolute legality.

And Neacy coolly tells the people of Milwaukee that he is proud of the fact that he has knocked out municipal light, and says it would have been a "white elephant." This gives an accurate measure of the hypocrisy of Neacy reform. He belongs to the capitalistic plunder crew and wants the great public service grafts to remain in the hands of the private wealth corporations.

But Neacy mistakes the temper of the people if he thinks they will tamely lie down. They feel utter contempt for such a man as he. The lighting of the city streets is the least. The people mean to have not only municipally lighted streets, but municipally electric light in their homes as well!

In Cedarburg the people for years have electric lights in their cow sheds, it is so cheap. But Milwaukeeans cannot even afford electric light in their homes, and are in the grip of the gas monopoly, bound hand and foot.

The rate commission has proved just what Beggs said it would—a boon for the public service corporations. And if it stands in the people's way, it, too, will be kicked aside. The people propose to rule.

Carl D. Thompson has been invited to speak in Plymouth church Sunday evening, May 1, at 7:30 p. m., on "Socialism and Religion."

New Star

Commencing Sun. Mat., May 1

Opening of Summer Season

Vaudeville

and

Motion Pictures.

GAYETY

Leading Burlesque Theater
Beginning Matinee Tomorrow
The Queens of the JARDIN DE PARIS
The Big Show of This Continent
THE SEASIDE SENSATION
Sig. G. Mellan's
Superb
Pastorale
NOVELTY
60 MERRY ENTERTAINERS
"ALL HER SOUL"

EMPIRE THEATRE

Mitchell and 6th Avenue

THE DUFFIN-REDCAY Troupe

The only act in the world doing a

TRIPLE SOMERSAULT

Special for Friday, May 6th only

Wolcast-Nelson Fight Pictures

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Eleventh and Walnut Streets

Ethel Whiteside and Pickinians

Other Acts

Special for Friday, May 6th only

Wolcast-Nelson Fight Pictures

Empress

SAFEST FIREPROOF THEATRE IN AMERICA

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE—VAUDEVILLE AS YOU SEE IT IN NEW YORK

WEEK COM. MON. MAT., MAY 2 MATINEE DAILY 10c

BEST SEATS

THE GREAT

GODLEWSKY TROUPE

RUSSIAN SINGERS AND DANCERS

FLORENCE MODENA & COMPANY

OFFERING "A BARGAIN DAY"

METZ & METZ TRASK & GLADDEN BESSIE BABB

High-Class Songs & Dances Singing and Dancing Comedienne Comedienne

THE BRAHMA COMPANY IN A SCENIC SPECTACLE "PANTOGRAPHS"

LAST 4 TIMES SUNDAY—COIN'S DOGS, ONITA, AND FOUR OTHER ACTS

REGULAR EMPRESS PRICES, 10c and 20c THE SHOW PLACE OF THE TOWN

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Ten Acts on the Bill

Arturo Bernardi

World's Greatest Protean Artist

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Mr. and Mrs. Jack McGreevy

Paul's Simian Circus

Keen, Walsh & Melrose

Deaoraa & Arnold

Thurber & Madison

Nevis & Erwood

MajesticScope

Matinee Daily 10c to 35c

Evenings 10c to 75c

ALHAMBRA

Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre

Last Times SUNDAY "BILLY"

Matinee and Evening

Week Commencing Monday Eve. Matinees, Thurs., Sat. and Sun.

David Balsasco's biggest success

The Heart of Maryland

Mats. 10c, 25c, 35c Evens. 10c to 50c

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The greatest apparel enterprise ever attempted anywhere in America.

More massive than the great Chicago Apparel Show.

Admission Free Buster Brown and Tige
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BOYS' CLOTHING
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GIVEN
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Mayor Seidel Will Speak Wednesday Night

Watch for the Pajama Girl